

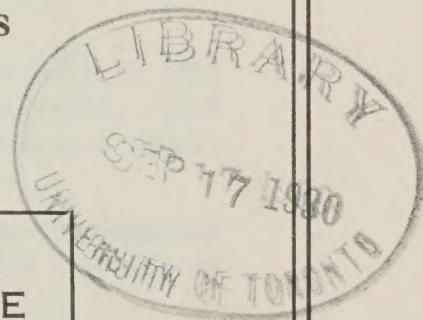
Shipper ..... Address..... Date of Shipment..... No. cases in shipment.....  
Date Received..... Lot No..... Candler's No..... Date candled.....

NAME OR NUMBER.	Quantity Shipped Dozens	EXTRAS		FIRSTS		SECONDS		CRACKED		BAD	SHORT	AMOUNT DUE
		BENCH COUNT	SWPRS COUNT	BENCH COUNT	SWPRS COUNT	BENCH COUNT	SWPRS COUNT	BENCH COUNT	SWPRS COUNT			
<h1>THE INDIVIDUAL GRADED RETURN</h1>												
IN CASE AT START	→											
TOTAL												
		EXTRAS		FIRSTS		SECONDS		CRACKED		BAD	SHORT	

# A Time-Saving-Accurate Method for Making Individual Graded Returns for each Producer's Eggs in Ungraded Country Shipments

PAMPHLET No. 70, N.S.

LIVE STOCK BRANCH  
H. S. ARKELL, Live Stock Commissioner





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## **A Practical Plan for Making the Individual Graded Return**

The method presented here for making individual graded returns for eggs by second receivers is applicable under all normal conditions of the Canadian egg trade.

The plan was originated by egg inspectors R. J. Bell and C. W. Collingwood, of Toronto, both practical men of lifelong experience in the egg business.

Under the method there is no loss in candler's time—

The candler does not compute the individual gradings—

He merely marks his bench count after each lot is finished—

These facts give the method a business appeal to business men in that it is readily applicable by the average candler.

Egg handlers everywhere with a clear conception of future developments, realize that graded payments to producers is the next step in the progress of the egg industry.

Where the producer is able to obtain a premium for the higher grades an immediate incentive is offered to improve methods of production and marketing.

The rapid growth of the large co-operatives is indicative of two things:—first—the producers' desire for quality payment, and second—that a service is rendered in these organizations not available through the ordinary trade.

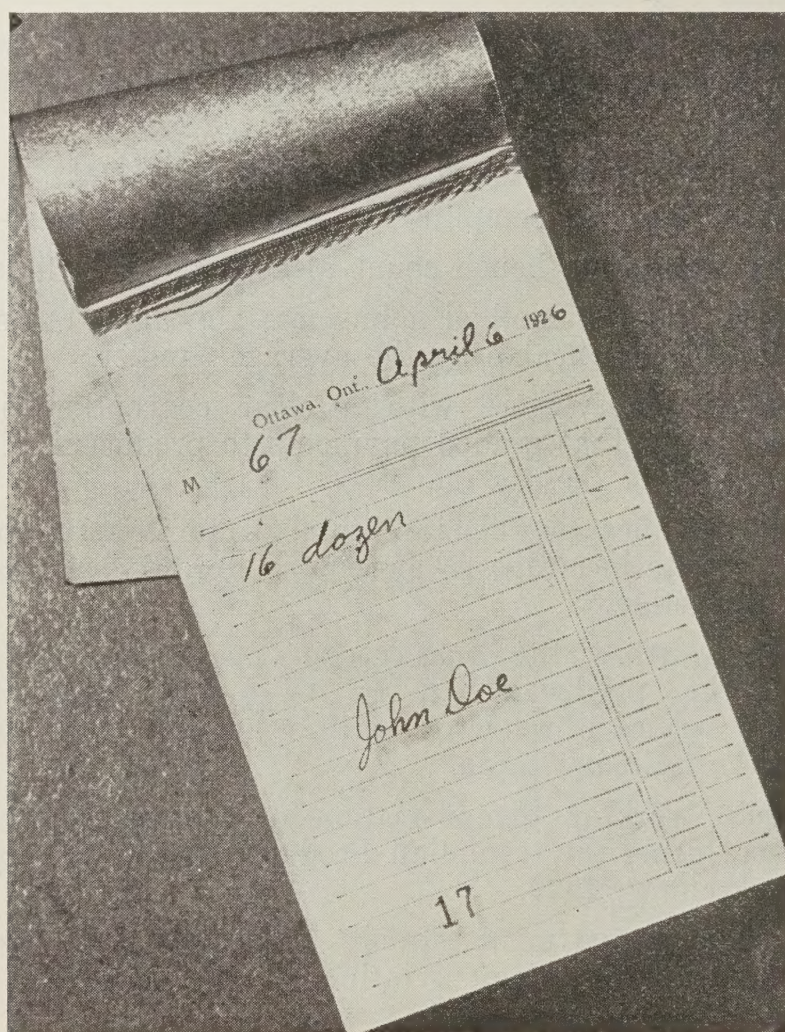
A complete working demonstration of the method presented here was given during the Canadian Produce Association convention in Ottawa in January, 1926.

Further, the Department stands ready, at any time, upon request, to duplicate this demonstration at any recognized produce centre.



## IDENTIFICATION AND PACKING

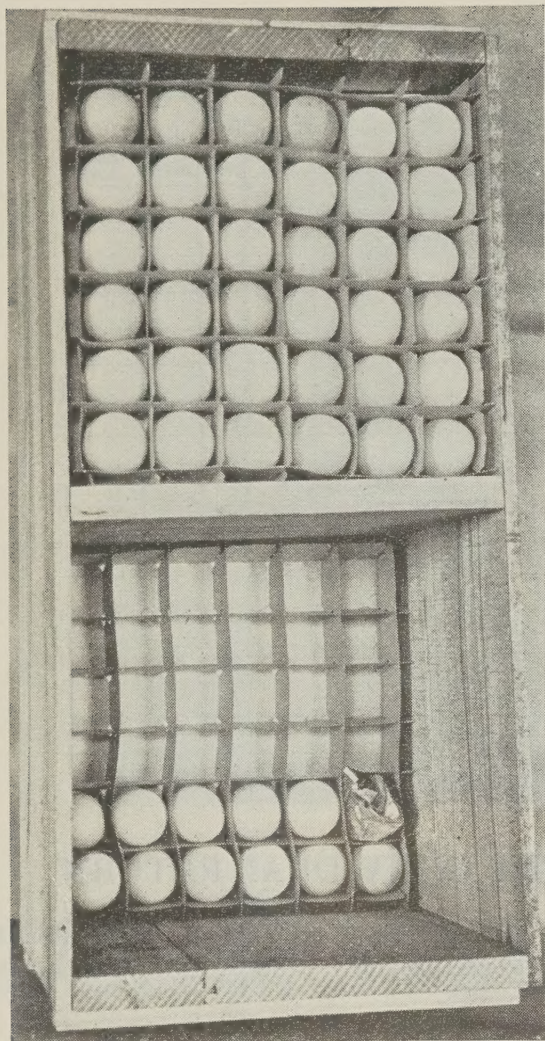
There are several well-known methods of identifying individual shippers' lots in a case. Probably the most convenient is to wrap the last egg packed with a page from a counter check book or with some similar identifying slip, showing the name of the producer and the quantity of eggs shipped. The eggs are always packed in the same way, from end to centre and from left to right. The last egg packed in a case is always wrapped and it is from that point, at the inner right hand corner, that a candler starts to work.



### A COUNTER CHECK BOOK

The counter check book slip should be made out in duplicate, or, if possible, in triplicate. One copy is given to the producer as his receipt and another used to wrap around the last egg packed. If a third copy is made it is retained by the country shipper.





Ottawa, Ont., *April 6* 192*6*  
M *67*

<i>16 dozen</i>		
<i>John Doe</i>		
<i>17</i>		

### SIXTEEN DOZEN EGGS PACKED

On opening the slip the candler will immediately know that all the eggs now in the case belong to the one lot.



### THE COUNTRY SHIPPER WRAPPING THE LAST EGG

There are fourteen dozen eggs in this particular lot, occupying the four top fillers and the first two dozen of the bottom filler.



[illegible]

The candler is required merely to mark the bench count after each lot is candled and from these figures the individual gradings are computed elsewhere.



Note the forms in duplicate on the candler's pad and the first egg in the current receipt case wrapped with the identifying slip.



The candler has taken out the counter check slip and is marking on the form the producer's number and the number of eggs in his lot.

Shipper John Smith Address Port Hope Date of Shipment April 7 No. cases in shipment 5  
Date Received April 8 Lot No. 642 Candler's No. 18 Date candled April 8

[illegible]

- The bench count and the producer's number and quantity of eggs are marked.



## EGG GRADING REPORT.

[illegible]

One bench case of "firsts" has been filled and another started. The number "30" followed by a plus sign denotes a full case and the number "2-0" the number of dozens of eggs in the next case.



## EGG GRADING REPORT.

Shipper John Smith Address Port Hope Date of Shipment April 7 No. cases in shipment 5  
Date Received April 8 Lot No. 642 Candler's No. 18 Date candled April 8

[illegible]

THE FORM AFTER THE SECOND LOT IS GRADED

One case of "Extras" has now been filled and the next case started. The "30 plus" denotes the full case and the "5-0" shows that there are five dozen extras in the next case.

## EGG GRADING REPORT.

Shipper John Smith Address Port Hope Date of Shipment April 7 No. of cases in shipment 5  
Date Received April 8 Lot No. 672 Candler's No. 18 Date candled April 8

NAME OR NUMBER	Quantity Shipped DOZENS.	EXTRAS		FIRSTS		SECONDS		CRACKED		BAD	SHORT	AMOUNT DUE
		BENCH COUNT	SHPRS COUNT	BENCH COUNT	SHPRS COUNT	BENCH COUNT	SHPRS COUNT	BENCH COUNT	SHPRS COUNT			
63	7	30-0		15-0		4-7		4-10				
47	9	28-0		10-9		<sup>3-10</sup> 30+		4-10				
16	14	27-4		8-8		27-8		4-9				
22	13	17-2		5-2		27-8		4-5				
94	17	10-6		<sup>0-3</sup> 30+		26-3		4-5				
32	8	2-6		24-1		23-5		4-5				
41	22	<sup>0-3</sup> 30+		20-7		21-3		4-4				
41	5	13-11		16-11		19-5		4-2				
58	13	11-5		14-6		19-4		4-2				
10	12	9-5		9-6		14-7		2-11				
2	14	<sup>5-0</sup> 30+		6-0		10-6		2-11				
67	16	28-0		<sup>2-0</sup> 30+		8-0		2-5				
IN CASE AT START	→	18-0		28-0		6-0		2-5				
TOTAL												
		EXTRAS		FIRSTS		SECONDS		CRACKED		BAD	SHORT	

## THE SHIPMENT OF FIVE CASES COMPLETED

The forms are now ready for individual gradings to be computed. This is not done by the candler.



EGG GRADING REPORT.

Shipper John Smith Address Port Hope Date of Shipment April 4 No. of cases in shipment 5  
Date Received April 8 Lot No. 672 Candler's No. 18 Date candled April 8

NAME OR NUMBER	Quantity Shipped DOZENS.	EXTRAS		FIRSTS		SECONDS		CRACKED		BAD	SHORT	AMOUNT DUE
		BENCH COUNT	SHPRS COUNT	BENCH COUNT	SHPRS COUNT	BENCH COUNT	SHPRS COUNT	BENCH COUNT	SHPRS COUNT			
63	7	30-0		15-0		4-7		4-10				
47	9	28-0		10-9		3-10 30+		4-10				
16	14	27-4		8-8		27-8		4-9				
22	13	17-2		5-2		27-8		4-5				
94	17	10-6		0-3 30+		26-3		4-5				
32	8	2-6		24-1		23-5		4-5				
41	22	0-3 30+		20-7		21-3		4-4				
41	5	13-11		16-11		19-5		4-2				
58	13	11-5		14-6		19-4		4-2				
10	12	9-5		9-6		14-7		2-11				
2	14	5-0 30+		6-0		10-6		2-11				
67	16	28-0	10-0	2-0 30+	4-0	8-0	2-0	2-5				
IN CASE AT START	→	18-0		28-0		6-0		2-5				
TOTAL												
		EXTRAS		FIRSTS		SECONDS		CRACKED		BAD	SHORT	

SHOWING THE FIRST PRODUCER'S GRADING

Before candling was started on this lot the "extra" case held 18 dozen eggs. After the lot was finished there were 28 dozen in the case, making a total of 10 dozen extras in this producer's lot. Similarly there were 28 dozen firsts before the lot was started. One bench case was filled, requiring 2 dozen eggs, and a further two dozen firsts were graded into the next case, giving a total of four dozen firsts in the lot. The grading of each lot is determined in this manner, merely subtracting the total on the line immediately below from the total on the line for that particular lot.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE METHOD

1. How does the country shipper keep a record of his shipments?  
If he has a counter check book in which he can make a triplicate entry the third copy can be kept for his files after giving one to the producer and using the other to identify the lot. Otherwise, he need simply enter the information in a ledger.
2. How is the problem of having one producer's eggs in two cases overcome?  
This is a condition which will arise often and on which the country shipper should make himself clear. Each case is to be treated as a separate unit. If a producer has more eggs than can be packed in one case, he is given one receipt for the eggs in the first case and another receipt for the eggs in the second case. Thus his eggs are really treated as two separate lots. By using this method there is no possibility of confusion in the candling room.
3. Does the producer have to wait until the grading statements come back to receive his payments?  
Yes. After the first shipment this will cause no inconvenience since he will receive payments at regular intervals.



4. Under this plan is the country shipper required to send any special forms to the dealer?

It is advisable that the country dealer should send the second receiver a shipping notice, giving the names of the producers whose eggs are in this shipment and the number of eggs belonging to each one.

5. What arrangements are made for the second receiver to keep a record of the shipments?

The grading forms are made out in duplicate and one copy kept by the dealer.

6. Does this method give a check on the candler's work?

Yes. This is one of the outstanding features of the plan, because the check is both accurate and easily applied. The total of the bench counts (minus the number of eggs in the bench cases before grading was started) must equal the total number of eggs in the shipment. The total bench counts can easily be ascertained because of the fact that in entering the bench count each 30 dozen or case lot is indicated.

7. Who make up the individual gradings to go in the column headed "Shippers' Count"?

This may be done either in the office of the dealer or by the country shipper. It is possible that dealers, with the superior facilities at their disposal, may see fit to fill in the column as an added service to their shippers. The computing of the individual payments under the heading "Amount Due" may likewise be done by either the dealer or country shipper. This is greatly facilitated by the use of a ready reckoner.

8. Is there any advantage in giving each producer a number rather than putting his name on the counter check slip?

Either method can be used. By filling in the names some bookkeeping can be saved, but on the other hand, numbers are more easily distinguished than names, and much confusion may be saved by their use.

9. Why does the candler, in marking his bench counts, start at the bottom of the report rather than at the top?

The form is filled in from the bottom to top because by so doing the smaller number is always under the larger which simplifies subtraction and computing of the individual gradings.



